Dewan's reply.—Every time a representation on this subject was made, the matter was referred to the High Court who have, so far, not been convinced of the necessity of a separate Munsiff's Court for Changanacherry. In such a matter, the Government feel bound to accept the opinion of the High Court.

42. Establishment of Village Panchayat Courts in each taluk.

Mr. K. Chidambarathanu Pillai (Member, Tovala Taluk) said that the litigants were put to great trouble and inconvenience in conducting petty suits for small amounts in the Munsiffs' Courts. Though the Dewan's opening address at the last session of the Assembly contained a promise to open more Village Panchayat Courts, nothing had been done for the establishment of such courts. He prayed for the opening of a Village Panchayat Court in each taluk. With reference to Nanjanad, the Member suggested the desirability of dividing the taluks of Tovala and Agasteeswaram into 3 or 4 convenient blocks and of providing each block with a court.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

43. Need for the appointment of a *Kazi* in each of the principal Towns.

Mr. Gnaniyar Sayyid Taha Sahib (Member, Nominated) said that formerly *kazis* were the judges who settled all religious disputes among the Mahomedans. In British India, *kazis* were appointed to assist judges with their opinion in respect of suits relating to religious matters among Mahomedans. Persons so appointed were well versed in Mahomedan law and religion and their opinions on matters pertaining to religious rites, marriage ceremonies, endowments, partition, &c., were very valuable. He added that, if *kazis* were appointed here also, they would be of great help to Government in deciding religious disputes which often culminated in the closing of mosques to the great mortification of the learned and religious men in the community. He, therefore, prayed that *kazis*, with the same powers as in British India, might be appointed in the important towns of the State.

In answer to the Dewan's query, the Member said that the community would be willing to have a law enacted on the lines of the British Indian Act XII of 1880 on the subject.

Dewan's reply.—The Member's suggestion will be considered.

(4) Registration.

44. Desirability of amending Sections 25, 33, 59 and 60 of the Registration Regulation, II of 1087.

Mr. N. C. Kesava Pillai (Member, T. I. C., Neyyattinkara) explained the practice obtaining at present in the matter of granting copies of registered non-testamentary documents and also the difficulties experienced now. The suggestion of the Member to obviate the difficulties was to revive the old practice under which the party was asked to present a true copy of the document along with the original. He requested that section 25 be amended suitably.

Section 33 related to testamentary documents and what was urged in regard to section 25 would apply to section 33 also.

Sections 59 and 60 had reference to the practice of sending a memo of documents. If a document relating to a property situate within the sub-district of Tovala happened to be registered for some reason or other at Parur, the Sub-Registrar of the latter station in whose office the document was being registered, sent a copy of the memo to the Sub-Registrar within whose sub-district the property was situate. The difficulty in regard to such an arrangement was that, if the executant who happened to be a native of Tovala and who, for some reason had to execute the document at Parur, wanted a copy of the document after he returned to Tovala, he had to travel all the way to Parur. That caused a good deal of inconvenience to the party. The Member's prayer was that, in all such cases, a true copy of the document be ordered to be sent to the

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